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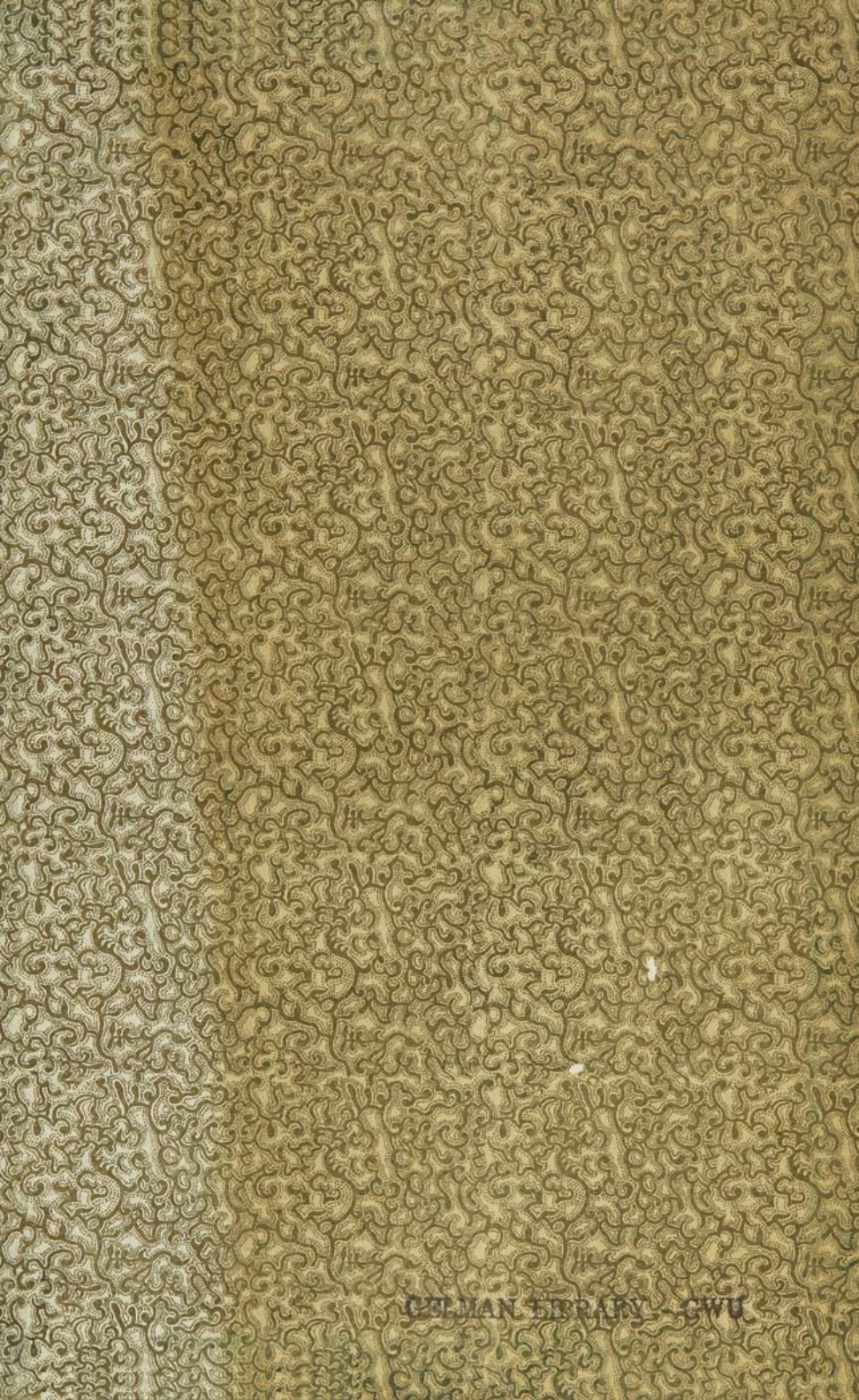
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WAR WORK OF
WOMEN IN COLLEGES

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WAR WORK OF WOMEN IN COLLEGES



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THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC INFORMATION

THE SECRETARY OF STATE
THE SECRETARY OF WAR
THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY
GEORGE CREEL

January, 1918

WAR WORK OF WOMEN IN COLLEGES.

How the Colleges Met the War Emergency.

College War Courses.

Student War Activities.

Employment for College Women.

How American colleges for women met the new responsibilities imposed on them by war conditions is told in 150 answers to questionnaires sent from the Division on Woman's War Work of the Committee on Public Information to the colleges of the country. These answers do not, of course, completely cover the war work done by the colleges. Conspicuous features have been taken from the letters of presidents and deans, and from catalogues and bulletins, and collated to give an idea of the work of college girls during the ten months that America has been at war.

The interests and activities of the college girl as a national figure are represented, for the information comes from State universities, small colleges in the South, schools in New York, and in middle western towns, old eastern colleges for women, and colleges where almost all the students are self-supporting. Though the schools differ in size and courses, there is a uniformity in the questions which the presidents and deans are asking. The general questions are:

1. What are the various types of courses being offered for women in college since the war emergency has arisen? Do they receive credit?

2. What are the war activities of other college women?

3. What can the college girl do for war service?

Glimpses of the eagerness of the college girls to do war work is shown by the following quotations from letters written to the director of the Division on Woman's War Work: "Many of the girls who will be graduated this year desire to go directly into some active war work." "Our seniors are asking what they can go into." "What are the definite requirements for work in France?" "What war work can our girls do in the summer?"

HOW THE COLLEGES MET THE WAR EMERGENCY.

The agency directing war work in many of the colleges is a "war council," composed sometimes of faculty, sometimes of students, usually of representatives of both. This organization acts under various names in different places, such as "The Women's League," "War Relief Committee," "War Emergency Committee," "Patriotic

League of the Y. W. C. A.," and is a clearing house for war activities outside the regular curriculum. In many cases this agency registers the girls and secures a definite idea of the amount of time they can give to war work. The Bryn Mawr war council has departments of registration, food production, food conservation, maintenance of existing social agencies, education, liberty loan, Red Cross, and allied relief. An unusual feature of their educational department is a college bureau of information and speakers, which disseminates war information of interest to the college, and arranges for visiting speakers, trains those interested in public speaking on war subjects, and provides material for them.

The Columbia University Committee on Woman's War Work has 8,000 members. It provides volunteers for special purposes such as liberty bond selling and food conservation, as well as general activities. Dean Emily Talbot, at the University of Chicago, asked all the women to pledge certain services. This pledge was printed on a card which put the whole range of possible interests before the girls, and (since the pledge cards were signed and returned) registered what active support was on hand. Through the office of Mrs. Lois Kimball Matthews, dean of women at the University of Wisconsin, a "war service" badge was awarded each girl who registered last spring for at least six weeks of serious summer occupation.

Goucher College, at Baltimore, Md., formulated a war preparedness plan which has been adopted either in its entirety or in part by Milwaukee-Downer College, and other schools. The "Goucher plan," taken from the Bulletin of 1916 and 1917, is as follows:

WAR PREPAREDNESS PLAN.

A state of war between this country and Germany was declared during the Easter vacation. As soon as the students returned, steps were taken by them in cooperation with the faculty to place Goucher College on a war preparedness basis. Plans were made for the mobilization of the students, which included physical, mental, and specific preparedness. The students enthusiastically adopted and signed the following pledge:

1. Physical preparedness. (This outlines a program of simple and sensible living.)
2. Mental preparedness. "In order that I may be informed as to the causes of the war, its progress, the changes that have come in the reasons why the nations are at war, particularly why the United States is forced to engage therein, I will attend the 8 or 10 lectures to be given by the history department of Goucher College, and will read something every day, either in newspapers, periodicals, or books, recognized as supporting the policy of our Government."
3. Specific preparedness. "In addition to preparing myself physically and mentally, as above set forth, I will conscientiously take account of my own fitness and inclinations and give myself over to specific training offered by some one of the departments of Goucher College. I will give this time outside of my regular class-room and laboratory duties. I will be loyal and faithful in this regard and will do all in my power to stimulate the loyalty and faithfulness of my fellow students. I will undertake this specific preparedness willingly and enthusiastically, thankful for the opportunity it gives me to respond to my country's call.

The specific war courses were: Agriculture, nutrition and food values, clinical work, wireless telegraphy, automobile mechanism, bookkeeping and typewriting, foreign languages (with attention to military and business terms), and social service in war time. The Bulletin further states:

The students entered upon war preparedness work, for which they received no credit, with enthusiasm and earnestness. Of the 622 students, more than 500 signed the application cards as soon as they were printed.

COLLEGE WAR COURSES.

It is impossible to estimate the number of "war courses" for which the colleges are giving credit, as there is no definite data on the subject. The usual policy seems to be to give credit only to those that can be taught by a regular department of the college, and which are connected definitely with the regular work of that department, or those which are already in the curriculum and are changed to meet the emergency. For instance, at Wellesley, the various war courses such as home nursing and stenography are outside the curriculum, and receive no credit, while wireless telegraphy and map making, given under the physics and geology departments, are rated as regular subjects. Similarly many of the schools have war courses in history, for which credit is given. The political science department at the University of Indiana has a timely course in problems of American foreign policy, one of the subjects studied being international relations. At other places, this is under the head of "war problems." In general, the "war emergency" courses are given in the time formerly devoted to recreation. Usually, no freshman is allowed to elect more than one, and no student can be enrolled unless her work is up to the regular standard.

It is interesting to note that home economics and business courses are being given in schools which formerly have had no work in that line. The average war courses are: Business, hygiene, social service in war time, and home economics. A list of typical war courses in and outside the curriculum, and taken from the recent reports of the colleges, is: Landline telegraphy, wireless telegraphy, automobile mechanics, nautical astronomy, navigation, elementary nursing, first aid, principles of war relief, draftsmanship, medical laboratory methods, map drawing, home economics (dietetics, conservation of food, training for work in cafeterias and soup kitchens) industrial chemistry, farm management, surgical dressings, office routine (all business training for office work) and a course for teachers of occupational therapy.

The Harvard Dental School is giving a training course for women dental hygienists. Schools of civics and philanthropy are giving work in social service in war time, protective work with girls, and constructive recreation. The engineering department in several universities shows enrollment of women. At the College of the City of New York, the offer of a junior engineering course open to graduates of the wireless class at Hunter College, establishes radio engineering as a new profession for women. At Kansas State Agricultural College, there are 150 women studying to become electrical engineers. The Collegiate Alumnae Journal quotes Clarence Reid, professor of electrical engineering at the Kansas school, as saying:

Women are being employed as power-plant operators in the large central stations of Europe and have been found entirely satisfactory. None of the machinery in these stations is operated by hand, but is all controlled by various forms of electric motors, set into operation by the touch of a button or by electric magnets or air pressure, or controlled in some manner so that physical strength is not at all necessary. Work of this kind is far less exhausting than many forms of work in which women are now engaged, for central station operators may use seats and have more variety of movement in their work. Desirable qualification for entering upon engineering study comprise ability in mathematics and interest in scientific study.

About 200 students at Mount Holyoke are taking stenography, typewriting, bookkeeping, dietetics, war relief, and first aid. Vassar College has four war preparedness courses—hygiene, shorthand and typewriting, training for work with aliens, and home economics. Wellesley's war plan calls for instruction in the following subjects: First aid, statistics and filing, stenography and typewriting, bookkeeping, history, household economics, gardening, wireless telegraphy, and map making.

STUDENT WAR ACTIVITIES.

Apart from the war courses, economy, the raising of relief funds, and Red Cross work is an index to the contribution of the college girl to the war. The program of war economy in most of the colleges calls for simplicity in social life. Banquets and expensive parties are tabooed. Vassar has abolished Junior Prom and Class Day, and has adopted as one of her war mottoes: "No frills and fripperies." Half of the usual dances at the University of Colorado have been given up, and those that are given are of the simplest nature. Goucher has suspended the publication of the annual yearbook, with the provision that the price of subscription for the year's issue will be turned by every subscriber to the war fund. At the University of Wisconsin, there is a committee on student expenditures to induce more simple entertainments and more care in personal expenditures. Several schools have urged their girls to ask their parents for regular rather than intermittent and variable allowances, and to keep strict account of their expenditures, planning on the personal budget system, as far in advance as possible. Many student organizations are adopting the budget plan and cutting down appropriations and expenses. The Junior Promenade at Wisconsin has been abandoned, and in its stead a "Liberty bond ball" will be given.

At least a third of the schools have reported not only an observance of the wheatless and meatless days but a willingness for more food saving on the part of the girls. The University of Arizona has six wheatless meals in addition to those on the regular wheatless day. Mount Holyoke girls eat war bread six days out of seven, and have two meatless days a week. They voted in the spring to do without butter at dinner in order to devote the money saved to the Red Cross. Salem College, in North Carolina, imposes fines for wasting food at the table. At the University of Colorado the home economics department is giving lectures before boarding house keepers and fraternity and sorority house managers. Grinnell College in Iowa has done away with the selling of sweets on the campus, and the sentiment has been such that the consumption of candy has been greatly reduced.

In the line of economy, college war gardens are an important feature. These are contemplated at several schools for the coming year. A few institutions cultivated gardens last season, and usually the vegetables produced supplied the dormitory kitchens. Grinnell had a war garden worked entirely by college women. Although it was started late, it produced 6 tons of produce, and the girls are planning a larger and better one this year. Two girls in charge of the gardens of the "kitchen gardening" department of the University of Wisconsin during the summer engaged a booth at the city market, where they sold their produce for the benefit of the Red Cross.

The Collegiate Alumnae Journal for September, 1917, speaks of the Goucher College gardens:

Squads of girls planted a large plot of ground with vegetables, the cultivation of which was turned over to the city students during the summer. This part of the plan has been successful beyond expectation, and has yielded a goodly supply of vegetables for canning. In fact, the experiment has proved so satisfactory that it will probably be continued next year on a larger scale, and the ultimate development is likely to be a permanent farm or garden worked by the students for the production of college supplies.

Farm work at Mount Holyoke is described by Dean Purrington:

The work was begun early in the spring by asking for volunteers from the student body to give some time each week during the spring term. Four hundred responded to this, and the volunteers were divided into squads of about 20 students each with a leader. These squads were called by the superintendent of the farm as they were needed. The college owns farm land which has not been under cultivation for a number of years. About 14 acres were plowed and harrowed by men, and practically all the rest of the work was done by the students. They removed brush, scattered fertilizer, planted crops, hoed, pulled weeds, picked potato bugs, and sprayed the vegetables that needed it.

During the summer there were three squads of 18 students each employed and each squad worked a month, beginning with June 15. The college kept open one of its smaller houses for these students, paid a cook, and furnished the food. Some of the college matrons gave their services as superintendent of the house. The girls did the housework with the exception of what the cook did. The time given by each student to farming was four hours a day and to housework one hour. With one or two exceptions, the students had not had previous agricultural experience. The leaders of the squads received instructions from the manager and his assistant, and these leaders in turn instructed the squads.

Although the girls did not have systematic training beforehand, they gathered a good deal of information as they worked. From the point of food production the experiment was a decided success. The financial statement has just been issued and shows that all expenses were covered, including the cost of implements, and that there is a small surplus in money. A kitchen garden helped to lessen the expenses for board. The crops raised were those that could be used in furnishing the college table. The last squad, which came about the middle of August, had comparatively little out-of-door work to do, so under the direction of the head of the department of botany they devoted a good deal of their time to drying and pickling. It did not seem advisable for the college to go into canning, as it would have involved a large outlay in equipment, but many bushels of corn were dried and string beans laid down in salt. After the opening of college in September, volunteers were called out to help harvest the crops. The summer farmers came back to college this fall in unusually fine physical condition and are most enthusiastic about the work. I think the majority of them would be glad to undertake the same work again next summer should it seem wise to continue the experiment.

The "agricultural unit" of Vassar College worked on the model farm which supplies much of the food for the college dining rooms. In the spring when the shortage of labor became evident, 14 girls volunteered to work during the summer until harvest. They were chosen from a group of applicants and passed a physical examination. They commenced June 17 and finished the work August 11. Starting at 4 o'clock in the morning, they worked at every kind of farm labor—harvesting, running machinery, etc. At the agricultural exhibition at Springfield, Mass., in the fall they gave a demonstration of their ability as practical farmers. The Collegiate Alumnae Journal says:

The girls are paid 17½ cents an hour. Their day averages 8 to 9 hours work. Both head farmer and gardener say the girls have done much better than they expected and are equal to if not more thorough than the men in comparable tasks. The adverse comments and predictions as to the effectiveness of the girls' work have been utterly disproved, as have the warnings of physical breakdowns.

The raising of relief funds and subscriptions to the liberty loan has met a really tremendous response from college women. Shoe shining, hairdressing, making beds, every sort of work, has its cash equivalent to enable the girls to meet their quota of the funds. In one of the halls at Wellesley there are signs on every door, giving lists of the work which the occupants can do, with prices attached. Many of the deans speak of the way in which students are economizing this year and diverting the money spent on luxuries to the student friendship fund, Red Cross membership, etc. Salem College has a unique method of raising funds. The student body has not incurred the expense of printing the college paper, *The Ivy*, this year. Instead, the editor reads the articles received for the usual departments of the magazine to the students. The advertisers have patriotically agreed to pay the usual amount for space, and the advertisements are read also. The complete file of the magazine thus prepared will be presented to the college at the end of the year.

At practically every college with which the Committee on Public Information has been in communication, there is an active Red Cross organization, either as a separate unit or as an auxiliary to the local chapter. Everywhere, leisure hours seem to be measured in terms of sweaters for soldiers and sailors, pinafores for refugee babies, and bandages for the wounded. In many colleges a room has been turned over to surgical dressings work under the supervision of a trained nurse or one of the faculty who has had the proper training. At St. Olaf College, Northfield, Minn., 120 out of 260 women have Red Cross certificates in first aid. Twenty have received training as supervisors of surgical dressings, and the workrooms are conducted under their charge.

In some colleges Red Cross is not left to the casual worker but is organized in a military way. The president of the "Social Service" at Rockford College, Rockford, Ill., is the commanding officer of the organization and under her are captains who have charge of the squads and see that they give their pledged amount of time to the workrooms. Reed College, Portland, Oreg., has a military organization for knitting, with captains in charge of 13 companies who oversee the work. At Randolph-Macon in Lynchburg, Va., the "Sophomore Militia" has made 52 pairs of curtains and 20 sofa pillows for the Hostess House at Camp Lee. The "Freshman Relief Corps" is completing 100 comfort kits. At this school the waitresses in the various dining rooms have done splendid work in helping with sewing done for the Lynchburg Red Cross chapter. New York University is installing five knitting machines for making socks, and free lessons will be given both men and women.

Innumerable other patriotic measures have been undertaken. The girls of almost every coeducational college, from which such great numbers of men have gone to training camps and the front, provided Christmas boxes for the soldiers, and many have an arrangement which assures each soldier at least one letter a week. Hope College, Holland, Mich., has a card index with the addresses of the Hope men in service, and the University of Washington girls keep a card file of the 1,000 university men who are in the fighting forces in order to supply them with copies of the college daily paper. "Chocolate bar days," when contributions are taken to buy chocolate bars for the Oregon boys in the service, is the latest plan of college girls at the

Oregon State Agricultural College. The women of Reed College, Portland, Oregon, have established an emergency fund for Reed men who have enlisted. This fund will take care of Reed men and dependents, and will help the students who return disabled to finish their college work. At Oberlin and other schools each boarding hall and dormitory is enlisted for the support of one or more French orphans. There is a College Periodical League which furnishes soldiers and sailors with magazines.

College alumnæ have been of active service in connection with all the organizations for women's war service. The Association of Collegiate Alumnæ is issuing war bulletins to its members and is concentrating its attention upon a speaker's bureau to cooperate with the Speaking Division of the Committee on Public Information. It has in its membership thousands of women who are trained public speakers. Through them it will reach the people in the most remote districts, using for that purpose various agencies to secure audiences. Women's College Clubs in several cities are the registration places for volunteer service.

There has been a great amount of interest shown in the work of the Smith College Relief Unit which is now at work in the devastated district of France. This unit is composed of 20 women of varied types of training. Two are physicians; several have large experience in social work; some know France thoroughly; a few are skilled motor drivers. One can teach cobbling, which she learned when teaching in a mountain school in the South. She has practiced further under a French shoemaker and hopes to teach the trade to French children. The following description is taken from a letter sent out to Smith alumnæ by Helen Rand Thayer:

At Grecourt in the Somme, quartered in the grounds of an old chateau, Smith College is making its latest if not its greatest tradition. On a limited diet, in chilly quarters, the unit is doing a tremendous work. The members have undertaken the rehabilitation of a district of 16 villages, with a population of about 1,200 persons, chiefly older women and children. They have established dispensaries, play centers, a community farm, and stores. They are cooperating with the Government in the opening of schools which have been closed for three years and starting industrial classes and workshops. In the little church at Grecourt they arranged for the first service since the opening of the war, a service to which the people for miles around came with tears of joy. The need is tremendous. The homes are in ruins, the people without clothing, household appliances, or farm implements. They are living in cellar holes or the flimsiest of shacks. The children are undernourished. Lumber for housing, beds and bedding, clothes, and shoes must be had at once. Coal is \$120 a ton, and gasoline \$1.50 a gallon. The unit owns and runs three trucks. Mrs. Hawes, the first director, has been ill, and Dr. Tallanthas has been appointed the director, with Marie Wolfs as assistant.

EMPLOYMENT FOR COLLEGE WOMEN.

In answer to the question, "What actual war service can the college girl do?" the reports of the intercollegiate bureaus of occupation in New York City, Chicago, Boston, Detroit, Philadelphia, Kansas City, Pittsburgh, Denver, and Los Angeles throw an illuminating light upon the present opening for college girls in industry.

The New York bureau's statement of its experience seems to be true of the others:

The typical call from the employer is not for some one to fill a place of importance made vacant by the draft. Such positions are being filled by promotions within the establishments in which they occur. We find that employers are under the

pressure of increased business and increased costs, so that they are unwilling to take the time to train a beginner. In short, training and experience are demanded as never before.

However, the Chicago bureau says, in November:

The collegiate bureau sees the shining side of the shield of war in the varied opportunities of work for women. We have chemists at work with the Western Electric Co., which for the first time in its history has opened the doors of its laboratory to women, and many calls for secretaries and translators with a knowledge of French and Spanish.

The report of the Detroit Branch is also representative of the other cities:

We are feeling very distinctly the demand for women with technical training and mathematical minds.

Quoting from reports of different bureaus:

A number of industrial laboratories show a tendency to employ women where only men have been employed. Anyone with organic and inorganic chemistry can find openings in analytical work. Those with a knowledge of statistics are in great demand. Women in Wall Street say that business statisticians will be needed by large corporations.

The report of the Philadelphia bureau in reference to the agricultural situation in that part of the country is:

Specially trained agriculturists have been placed as farm and vegetable garden managers, some to carry on the work for themselves, others to teach groups of girls practical methods of vegetable gardening. Far more women have evinced an interest in farm work than the department has been able to place. A survey was made of the conditions existing in the surrounding countries. The results obtained show that the farmers about Philadelphia in general have not wanted inexperienced woman labor for outdoor farm work because there has been an ample supply of unskilled men and boys whose work was preferable. Next year may bring more acute labor needs.

The Mayor's Committee of Women on National Defense of New York City in December suggests the formation of agricultural units for college girls this summer in the following statement:

To increase the food supply means that there must be more labor on farms. Women have demonstrated in Europe that they are able to perform efficiently almost any kind of farm work. Why not let them try it here? Most farmers in this country are not used to women as farm hands; they must be persuaded to try them and be convinced of their value. One great difficulty in the way of getting farmers is the impossibility of housing and feeding them in the farmer's household. To meet this situation the unit plan is proposed; that is, the organization of groups of women workers, numbering from 6 to 50 or more, who shall live and eat together in a central place, and go out from there singly or in squads to work by the day on farms or estates in the vicinity. They may live in a house unused and loaned for the purpose, or in a barn temporarily fitted up for camping, or in tents.

Of the need for women in nursing, Miss Jane Delano, director of the American Red Cross Nursing Service, says:

For many years to come the demand for women trained for nursing, including welfare work and health service, will increase tremendously, and to meet this need women of ability and education can do no better than to take seriously the work of training as nurses, believing that they are not only qualifying themselves for most important service on the completion of their course, but that even during the period of training, they are helping to solve the nursing problems confronting us. If the women of America fail to realize their duty at this time the American men who have been called upon to offer their lives for their country may suffer accordingly.

Vassar College is to give its equipment this summer for a three months' preliminary course in subjects required in the best schools for nursing. The girls will come from classes of 1908 to 1918, in the colleges under the Collegiate Alumnae Association. A partial list of the subjects in the course is: Household management, elementary nursing, including bandaging, anatomy, physiology, applied chemistry, bacteriology,

pathology, hospital economics, dietetics and allied subjects. This preliminary training as a nurse will admit the students to training schools where credit of from six to nine months, or in some cases, one full year, will be given. The Red Cross has appropriated \$75,000 for the summer's work.

It has been announced that 37,000 nurses will be needed in the Army Nurse Corps. The creation of a corps to be known as "Reconstruction Aides" whose work it will be to assist in the first stage of "rebuilding" and reeducating disabled soldiers sent back from France is a part of the reconstruction program of the Government. Miss Marguerite Sanderson, president of the Boston School of Physical Education, is the supervisor of the new corps. Teachers of physical education and those who have specialized in corrective work with hospital experience are most likely, it is stated, to have the preparation necessary for the work the new corps will do.

Several deans of women have asked "What way can the Government utilize women?" The increased needs of the Federal departments have opened many positions. There is a constant call for stenographers and typists. Although examinations are being held weekly, the demand does not decrease, rather it grows. Information about civil service examinations and the dates of examining may be had from the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.; Secretary of the United States Civil Service Commission Board, Custom House, Boston, Mass.; New York City; New Orleans, La.; Post Office, Philadelphia, Pa.; Atlanta, Ga.; Cincinnati, Ohio; Chicago, Ill.; St. Paul, Minn.; Seattle, Wash.; San Francisco, Cal.; Old Custom House, St. Louis, Mo.



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THE SECRETARY OF WAR
THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY
GEORGE CREEL

April, 1918

WAR WORK OF WOMEN IN COLLEGES.

The Division on Woman's War Work of the Committee on Public Information published in January, 1918, a brochure entitled "War Work of Women in Colleges." This second brochure, published in April, contains supplementary information. It is not in any way a complete survey of the college war work of the country, but is a reportorial account of news which has been sent to this division. The fact that some colleges are not mentioned does not mean that they are not carrying on extensive war activities. Distinctive features have been taken from such letters and collegiate publications as have been received to suggest useful lines of work, and thus be of service to students and colleges. In the first brochure a description was given of how the colleges met the war emergency, of college war courses, student war activities, and the employment of college-trained women. This second brochure contains an additional account.

COLLEGE WAR COURSES.

Smith College is offering for the second semester a course on individual and abnormal psychology in relation to mental reconstruction. This is intended to train students already fitted by other courses in the department for work in connection with the reeducation of disabled soldiers. Reed College, Portland, Oreg., began in March a special course of training for reconstruction aides as outlined by the Surgeon General. Reconstruction aides are women employed by the War Department to give remedial exercises to wounded soldiers in hospitals and other sanitary formations of the Army. The statement from Reed College reads:

The course comprises instruction in anatomy, physiology, personal hygiene, posture, theory of bandaging, corrective gymnastics, and other remedial exercises. Applicants must be between the ages of 20 and 40 years. In the words of the Surgeon General, they must be capable of demonstrating team play, as it is essential that this new force have a standard and morale of the highest order. On this spirit, more than on any other thing, will the physical reeducation of returned soldiers depend. Through an arrangement with the Red Cross, Dr. Bertha Stuart, head of the Department of Physical Education for Women at Reed College, is now in France for the study of European institutions and the rehabilitation of wounded men. In the meantime, the first course of training is starting at Portland, where Reed College has the cooperation of hospitals and orthopedic surgeons.

The Chicago School of Civics and Philanthropy is introducing a new course in curative occupations and recreations. The course is designed to train professional workers to deal with wounded and handicapped soldiers. Lectures at the school will cover the administration of public charitable institutions, medical problems in relation to social work, the psychopathic principles in occupational and

recreational treatment, and social pathology. The technical courses will cover those problems of recreation which have a curative value and such departments of handwork as weaving, cement work, and brushmaking.

The Utah Agricultural College has organized many extra sections in work of farm tractors, and one section is composed of girls. Washington State College is offering an 11-weeks course in agriculture for women in order to assist in solving imperative war problems in farm work. A four-years combined agricultural and home economics course was offered for the first time at Iowa State College this fall. This was necessitated by the increasing number of women who are becoming farm owners and managers. At the University of Utah, every man in the university is required to devote an hour three times a week to military training, and every woman the same amount of time to Red Cross work.

Dr. Kristine Mann, director of the health clinic for industrial women in New York City, has asked one of the prominent women's colleges to establish a summer course for officers to serve in the health department in the women's division of the Industrial Section Service of the Ordnance Department. From 20 to 30 such officers to look after the health of women employed in arsenals and other ordnance plants will be needed by next fall. One of the medical colleges is contemplating, at Dr. Mann's suggestion, a course of this kind to turn out "doctors of industrial health" after two years' training.

Food Administration Commends College Response.

Colleges and universities which were not already giving courses in home economics were stimulated to do so during the second semester by the telegram which was sent on January 15 to college presidents by Mr. Hoover:

We need help all college women in stimulating conservation throughout country. Imperative to secure largest possible number well-informed people to assist in presenting food situation and methods which Food Administration is devising to meet it. Are all your women students receiving instruction insuring intelligent cooperation with Food Administration? Are you offering emergency courses which will enable some or all women graduating this year to be of special service? Would you welcome outlines and suggestions? Please reply telegram.

As the result of the splendid response from the colleges, and their declaration of cooperation, Mr. Hoover sent to the heads of all institutions:

The United States Food Administration welcomes the American college as a comrade in its fight against famine. The college man has been a surprise to the Nation. Without him the American Army, now in the making, would have been a different army. The Food Administration believes that this miracle of the schools is to be repeated. It believes that the college woman may take an equal part in winning the war.

There will be food enough for us and for the Allies if it can be properly distributed and used; but this involves many different problems. The greatest of these is the enlightenment of the people. If the American people can only know the truth about the situation, the food war will be won. But the science of food is intricate, and it is to be mastered only by prolonged study and by trained minds. It is therefore a fit topic for college instruction. And if there are to be those who know the subject in such a way as to be able to instruct the people, the college must teach, and the students must study, this subject. If there are those who deny the propriety of such collegiate instruction, it can only be

replied that the American college can do nothing more worthy of its traditions and of its professions than to help in saving civilization.

The Food Administration regrets that it so long delayed its appeal to the colleges. The simple truth is that their readiness and ability to render assistance were underestimated. And yet it is not too late. It is still possible this year for every college woman in America to acquire the foundation facts regarding the food situation, so that she will not only live her own life rightly but will lead others to do the same. It is still possible for a large proportion of these women to learn much regarding the nutritive values of various forms of food so that they may teach and give helpful counsel.

As an aid to the colleges not already doing these things three courses have been planned. Outlines of these are being prepared by competent authorities chosen from Government departments and from some of the leading institutions of learning. It is the intention to mail each week these outlines with appropriate references and the freshest available information. It is not expected that these courses will take the place of similar and perhaps more extensive ones given in institutions which maintain departments of home economics. Even in these, however, it may be found that the outlines contain material that can be incorporated profitably into such established courses.

The first course will give the history and the organization of the Food Administration, its purposes and policies, as well as the most important facts regarding the world food situation. These are the things essential to an intelligent public opinion at this time. It is therefore confidently hoped that all colleges can find a place for it, and that it may be offered in such a manner that every woman student will be enrolled in it. There is no reason why men students should not be admitted.

The Food Administration will be sincerely grateful to every educational institution that will lend a hand in this world crisis. It will render all possible assistance in every endeavor to make highly effective the proposed instruction. Those who are in charge of the Food Administration permit themselves the new pleasure of comradeship in arms with the educational institutions of America.

Great Variety in Courses Offered.

"Community Centers and Democracy" is the title of the new national service course at Columbia University, New York City. This course is open to both men and women. It is the first one to be given in response to the campaign for the school as a community center that is being carried on by the Council of National Defense and the Bureau of Education. The university is giving these courses to train the student to be of aid in assisting the official machinery of the Council of National Defense to reach into the smallest communities, to mobilize and make available the efforts of the people for the prosecution of the war. One of the speakers of the course will be Mrs. Martha Evans Martin, representing the Women's Committee of the Council of National Defense. She will speak on Woman's Work in the Community; the function of the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense in sending messages from the Government to women in stimulating patriotic service; and the supplying of women with a channel for the effective prosecution of war work and other national service.

Changes in the attitude of the college girl toward the curriculum and her preparation for war service while in college are indicated in an account of war-time education at the University of Chicago, which appeared in the Daily Maroon, of February 27:

The following is a statement prepared by Dean Talbot's office concerning preparation to be done by women during the war and after. There are two great problems: (1) Changes in education growing out of the immediate needs to help win the war; (2) changes growing out of the prospective demands on women for reconstruction after the war.

Courses for Paid and Unpaid Workers.

I. Courses to fit women during the war to help win the war—in paid positions.

(a) For the college student:

(1) There is already a great demand for young women trained in recreation technique. For these positions, which pay from \$65 to \$100 a month, there is need of sufficient knowledge of anatomy and physiology to make them safe directors of recreational activities among girls and children. With this they should have some knowledge of child psychology and they should be given the technique of games, dances, dramatics, etc. They can be used in positions in which they have the help of an older woman who holds a protective position, they can work among surroundings suitable for young women; and they can, after some experience, pass on to situations and responsibilities of a more serious character.

(2) There is an increasing demand for industrial welfare workers. They should be more mature than the recreation workers discussed under a (1), but many of our students with some additional training could qualify. They should have such courses as the labor course, the economic history course, the industrial, public, and personal hygiene, and some institutional management (canteen work).

(3) With the assumption of greater centralization in the control of industry, the quality of inspectional work will rise. Already the Child Labor Division of the Children's Bureau is demanding a new type of factory inspector. The Food Inspection Service will offer opportunities for women, as will also the Public Health Service. The first should be trained in labor problems and in industrial hygiene; the second in food analysis and bacteriology; and the third in hygiene, housing, and social and economic conditions.

(b) For mature students—e. g., those who have had teaching experience or women who have been married:

(1) Protective "scout" work, police women. There is a great opportunity in "protective" or "scout" work. Mr. Hoben's course on juvenile delinquency, the child and the State, the social treatment of crime, and abnormal psychology are among the courses that would be useful. Some evening practice work could be provided.

(2) Canteen work. Hostess Hut work. For this, the study of institutional management, the buying of food, serving, and the preparation of food in large quantities will be necessary, together with a fine social sense.

(3) Reconstruction work in reclaimed areas.

II. Courses to train women to help win the war—in unpaid positions. These would include first aid and other Red Cross work, food conservation and control, and any training which would enable young women to speak and write and otherwise cooperate intelligently in directing public opinion and performing the duties of citizens.

III. Looking toward the coming of peace.

(a) There will probably be a change in the general attitude toward woman's work, because of, among other things—

(1) The number of women whose husbands will have been killed or maimed.

(2) The probable reduction in the so-called leisure class, due to taxation.

(3) The Russian Revolution and such other revolutionary movements as develop.

(4) The extension of suffrage to women.

(b) The college woman should, from the beginning of her course, recognize the probability of becoming self-supporting, and should lay stress on such training as equips for paid work. Punctuality, regularity, definiteness, responsibility, are to be sought. Each student should take herself in hand and develop a sense of responsibility and acquire through practice the power of rendering efficient service.

(c) All students should prepare for citizenship, and should therefore take courses in economics, government, and personal and social hygiene as preparation for life under a new international order. For women, courses in the sciences that underlie the selection and preparation of food and the care of children in the home and in the school should be selected, so far as possible, in groups as preparation for later training as inspectors, visiting nurses, visiting teachers, and research workers in the physical and biological field.

Women students desiring to plan their future work along any of the lines suggested are invited to confer with Dean Talbot in her office in Cobb Hall.

COLLEGE WAR WORK.

Many colleges have started their war gardens, which will be continued during the summer by units of girl farmers. The plan of such units is described in the first bulletin of college war work published by the Division on Woman's War Work. Red Cross work is actively done in every school. The home economics departments of universities and colleges have done a considerable amount of research work and investigated market conditions for the Food Administration. The regular laboratory work includes problems in the preparation of new and less-well-known food materials, such as soy beans and barley flour, also problems in wheat and sugar substitution. Home-demonstration agents are being trained in these departments who will be of inestimable help in conservation work during the summer.

In New York the Barnard College Central War Relief Committee has opened a war hut on Riverside Drive. The purpose of this hut is to fill the want of Y. M. C. A. service for soldiers near the university, and to serve food at low cost. All the work is done by Barnard girls. It is financed by contributions of money by the Barnard faculty, alumnae, and friends.

The Columbia University Committee on Woman's War Work is doing immense amount of placement of women in industry, besides suggesting many lines of vocational education. An account of their work is taken from the Columbia University News of March 8:

The women of Columbia University have made their war work hum during the last week or so. Miss Virginia Newcomb, secretary of the Columbia Women's War Work Committee, says that recent requests for workers have ranged from the demand of a submarine manufacturing company which never before had employed women to the request of those directing a community pageant. The former wanted four women to visit the homes of all laborers who did not report for work and render aid to their families, whereas the latter sent in a call for an expert in theatrical makeup.

This committee is making a systematic effort to enlist women in agriculture. It is trying to show them the advantage of taking courses offered by the department of extension teaching and a course which has been started at Farmingdale by the New York State School of Agriculture. In a very few weeks. Miss Newcomb says, another group of college women will go up to the farm headquarters at Mount Kisco, N. Y. The house there accommodates 75 women. It is usually two-thirds full. Owners of large estates who are in need of help send in calls each day for workers. Women are sent to the estates in the requisite numbers.

College women are enrolled for agriculture every day in the committee's headquarters at Philosophy Hall. Places are found for them by the Woman's Land Army of America. They act variously as supervisors of large camps, leaders of small camps, agriculturists, chauffeurs, chief dietitians, etc. Those who wish can offer their land, their automobiles and other equipment, in addition to their services.

Miss Newcomb says that literally thousands of workers, most of them volunteers serving without pay, have been supplied by the committee within the last year. An effort has been made to enroll everybody who ever had anything to do with Columbia. In addition, Radcliffe, Bryn Mawr, Smith, and Vassar have sent names of their graduates for enrollment here. Whenever a call for workers comes from any part of the country it is communicated to registrants in that section. These calls have been extremely varied. Women supplied by the committee are now inspecting exports to see that no supplies go to the enemy. Persons who wish to do volunteer work can get an opportunity through the committee in any part of the country. Many have been sent abroad. In

certain kinds of work the demand always exceeds the supply. Engineering firms are ready to take more women "draftsmen" than are now available. Feminine chemists are sought out of proportion to the supply at hand.

Western College's Report Typical.

A typical report of the war work which college girls are conducting throughout the country is the following account sent from the University of Wisconsin:

Immediately after the university opened in September Mrs. Mathews, recognizing the need of such an organization, called to her office the presidents of the Self Government Association, the Young Women's Christian Association, and the Women's Athletic Association. The plans for the Women Students' War Work Council were roughly drafted, and the following committees appointed: University Council of Defense, Regulation of Student Activities, Emergency War Work, Red Cross, Publicity. The Self-Government Association called a meeting for the purpose of presenting a patriotic program, and a thousand girls turned out to the rally and to the subsequent support of the work.

The University Council of Defense has a committee of seven working under the County Council of Defense. Through this group \$12,000 was subscribed by the women of the university to the Second Liberty Loan. The Committee on the Regulation of Student Activities has had a wide field in which to work. Its report at the patriotic rally contained the resolutions that dressing be made as simple as possible and that all formal dances be discontinued until after the war. Both of these were passed, with the added resolution that the latter be sent as a suggestion to the Inter-Fraternity Council. This committee was also influential in having the annual "Junior Prom" abolished this year.

The Emergency War Work Committee has the following report: (1) They have sent to Camps Custer, Grant, and MacArthur to brighten the Y. M. C. A. buildings pennants, posters, pillows, and Victrola records. (2) Every week they have sent to University of Wisconsin men in the camps copies of the Daily Cardinal, which is published by the student body. (3) They have collected throughout the city 500 copies of magazines a week. (4) They have placed in each woman's rooming house a box into which the girls are to drop at least 10 pennies a month each, for the support of war orphans. (5) Arrangements have been made in Madison for Christmas parties to be given by 15 organizations to poor children and for money to be raised for Christmas dinners. (6) They have supervised the making of hospital and joke books. (7) They have published and sold 2,000 copies of an attractive book of war-time recipes at 10 cents apiece. The profits were enough to meet the expenses of the committee for the year.

The Red Cross is organized under the Madison Chapter and is conducted every afternoon except Saturday from 2 to 5. A special organization or class has charge on each day, so that a competitive spirit is felt as regards the number of girls and the work accomplished. The Publicity Committee conducts its work through posters and articles in the Daily Cardinal.

All the Collegiate Alumnae Bureaus of Occupation report a greater amount of interest in vocational education in the colleges. The report from Cornell University says: "The Bureau of Vocational Guidance and Recommendation will particularly emphasize this year ways by which women may best do their share at this time. Lecturers from large manufacturing concerns who have tried the plan of placing young women in positions heretofore held by men, speakers who are acquainted with the field for women and are acknowledged leaders therein, also leaders in our biggest economic war measures campaign, will afford an excellent opportunity for young women to learn what is expected of them and what their opportunities are."

WAR WORK DURING THE SUMMER.

Besides the extensive cultivation of college war gardens during the summer, other plans have been made to turn the energy of col-

lege girls into patriotic work. A new summer school will be established at Vassar College, known as the training camp for nurses. This camp will open June 24 and continue until September 13. It will be under the auspices of the Council of National Defense and the Red Cross.

"Just as Plattsburgh was the beginning of a system to train educated men for the higher positions of military life in the shortest possible time, so the Vassar Camp is the first scientific attempt to fit educated women as quickly as possible to officer the nursing profession," is the statement of the publicity department of the camp. "The Vassar idea is the equivalent of the Plattsburgh system. It is designed to overcome the shortage of nurses that now confronts the country, when 12,000 scientifically trained women are needed for every million soldiers, when our Allies are calling on America for trained women to officer their hospitals, and when the public-health standards for the country are menaced by new working and living conditions and the growing scarcity of doctors and nurses." Further:

The three months at the camp will eliminate the "drudge period" of the nurses' training, doing away with much of the manual labor and elementary instruction, thus permitting the student to step right into advanced hospital work to complete her training for the "Registered Nurse" degree. The trustees have not only turned over the four large quadrangle dormitories for instruction purposes, but they have also made every effort to insure the physical comfort of the new students. The college farm will supply fresh vegetables and milk, and full maid service will be continued. In addition, the undergraduates have interested themselves in the newcomers so much that they have agreed to leave their rooms entirely furnished with all the kitchen-knacks and comforts to make the "campers" feel at home. There will be a number of scholarships allowing students to take the course entirely without expense. One alumna of Vassar, for example, has offered to pay the tuition and maintenance fees of some younger woman. The regular fees will amount to \$95, which will cover everything, tuition, board, lodging, and laundry—less than a woman could live on in her own home for the same period.

The dean of the camp is Herbert E. Mills, professor of economics at Vassar; Dr. C. E. Winslow, of Yale University, will be professor of bacteriology and hygiene; Miss Florence Sabin, Johns Hopkins, anatomy and physiology; Prof. Margaret Washburn, Vassar, psychology; Dr. Wm. H. Park, New York Department of Health, bacteriology; Prof. Helen Pope, Carnegie Institute, dietetics. Anyone who wishes information as to the camp or the opportunities for nurses should write the Recruiting Committee, 106 East Fifty-second Street, New York City, or address Dean Mills, Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Students' Influence in Home Community.

The Food Administration courses in food conservation, which were adopted during the second semester in all colleges where such courses were not already in the curriculum, are expected to have a great influence on the work of college girls during the summer. Miss Ida Tarbell, head of the Food Administration Department of the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense, states that through these emergency food courses hundreds of young women in all parts of the United States will gain knowledge of the food situation and the ways in which the Government is trying to meet it.

"When these girls go home for the summer," says Miss Tarbell, "they will be prepared to act as instructors and crusaders in the matter of intelligent and consistent food conservation. What they will do will depend on their individual temperaments and abilities.

Some may be able to go out and convert whole communities, others will only be able to influence opinion and practice in their own homes. Through the summer they can all be at work in their different communities preaching conservation as those can who really know the need and really understand the means."

Herbert Hoover sent the following letter to departments of home economics in the colleges and universities:

The United States Food Administration recognizes the excellent work that is being done by the department of home economics in the colleges and universities. Thousands of young women are being prepared to grapple with the problems concerned with food and the home. Graduates of these departments will find themselves called to places of usefulness far surpassing in number and responsibility anything heretofore thought possible. Issues that demand the rarest talent and the highest scientific training await their attention. This splendid army of specially trained young women is counted on by the Food Administration to give willing and effective service.

The place of the college girl as a war worker in the home community during the summer is indicated by opinions from other sources. Mississippi Industrial Institute and College suggests "that war-savings societies according to approved plans by Government Bulletin 145 be organized immediately in all colleges for the purpose of giving the students information and actual experience in the work. As soon as vacation begins all college men and women should band themselves together in their communities to form a nucleus for a war-saving society, and develop and carry on the movement. If the society has already been organized in the community, the college student should affiliate, cooperate, and make their influence so felt that they shall become a power in the movement."

Lindenwood College, in St. Charles, Mo., reports: "Inasmuch as every State in the Union is represented in this college, and girls come from the farm, little towns, and cities, it was recently decided that a great opportunity to prepare girls for war work in their home communities was being overlooked. By the new 'military system' not one girl will leave the college in May who is not prepared to teach the making of war garments and surgical dressings. The journalism and English classes are studying the war information series, and three times a week talks based on this material are delivered by the students in chapel."

Colorado's "Flying Squadron"—Other Student Work.

An illustration of what college girls did last summer in war work is the story of the "Flying Squadron" of the University of Colorado and State Teachers' College. Miss Alcyon Robinson, secretary of the committee, sends the following account:

In the spring of 1917 some of the University of Colorado girls were anxious to do something practical as well as patriotic. We were impressed by the need for food conservation. The prospects of labor shortage on farms and in the orchards on the western slope led us to organize with the central idea to "fly" to the help of the State orchardists whose crops have so often in the past gone to waste for lack of pickers. Pessimists were rampant, of course, and said that college-bred girls could not do hard work, but we came back at them with observations on our gymnastic department for women. If we could play baseball, have track meets, and climb mountains we could certainly climb ladders and pick cherries. By June, 24 counties were represented by 125 University and

Teachers' College women. The Weld County squadron picked gooseberries, strawberries, and cherries. The flying squadron gave canning demonstrations to farmers' wives and in the small towns around Greeley. They secured fruit picking through the county labor exchange. In the cherry season we went out to Senter's 1,000-acre cherry orchard south of the city. Here we camped for 10 days and picked about 6,000 pounds of cherries. We found that overalls were the safety first plank in the cherry picking program. The work was hard at first, but we threw on Colorado sun and air.

As I look back over the summer three things stand out clearly: First, we have proved that college women are equal to the task of harvesting fruit; second, not only were our canning and drying demonstrations successful in teaching the women the latest methods of canning and drying, but also brought the college and rural communities into mutually beneficial relations; third, the usefulness of the organization is assured, so long as labor shortage is increased by enlisting and drafting men.

At the University of Nebraska, Miss Maude Wilson reports:

The only organized effort which we have made to use college girls during the summer was in canning. During the latter part of the school year we held a school of instruction open to all the university girls, at which time we gave three-hour lessons on cold-pack canning. This was preceded by three general lectures on food conservation. The attendance was 260. At that time we asked the girls to pledge themselves to teach others this manner of canning. One hundred and twenty-five responded to the pledge. The names of these conservation food volunteers were supplied to every organization attempting food conservation work, such as the suffrage thrift clubs and the National League for Patriotic Service, and a great many of the girls acted as local group leaders working under the supervision of the garden supervisor. A number of them were used at Chautauquas and fairs. In all cases their services were given free of charge.

Students at Flora MacDonald College, Red Springs, N. C., picked a large field of cotton to earn money for war funds.

COLLEGE WOMEN IN WAR WORK ABROAD.

Some colleges are supporting a social worker in France, usually a graduate member of the college. Almost every group of undergraduate college girls, besides the alumnae groups, is supporting French and Belgian orphans. Two women's colleges—Smith and Wellesley—have organized relief units of college women for work abroad. The following account of the Wellesley Unit is taken from the Wellesley College News of March 7, 1918:

The Wellesley Unit is ready for foreign service. As a result of the careful sifting by the Wellesley war service committee of about 100 candidates for the Wellesley Unit in France a choice has finally been made of the following members: Prof., Margaret H. Jackson, of the Italian department of Wellesley; Grace Bissell, 1901; Sarah Burrowes, 1894; Mabelle Phillips, 1900; Alice Walmsley, 1906; Harriet Root, 1907; Mary Whiting, 1908; and Ruth Lindsay, 1915. It is greatly hoped that Dr. Louise Taylor-Jones, 1896, whose work in establishing a baby hospital in Serbia under the American Red Cross is widely known, may go as head of the unit, but this hope can not be announced except as a probability. With this group will go one Radcliffe member, Miss Carolyn Bully.

Adherence to the general demand of the Red Cross, with which the unit is directly affiliated, for "doctors, nurses, and social workers," was the final determining factor in the choice of the fortunate eight members. Efficiency and versatility of a high grade in the qualifications of the remaining 90 candidates leaves an encouraging promise of keeping the standard of succeeding groups steadily at the mark set by the first unit, whose term of service is for six months at least.

The united qualifications of the present group make a splendidly balanced unit, whether judged by Red Cross demands or those of general utility. With Dr. Louise Taylor-Jones it will comprise one physician whose specialty is children's diseases, two trained nurses, an expert dietitian, a practical farmer, an institutional manager, and an experienced social worker, while all of the group have had incidental equipment in social work, French, motor driving and repairing, civic service, Red Cross first aid, or some other generally useful training. Prof. Margaret Jackson brings to the unit her wide experience in continental life and her command of French and Italian. Born in Italy and living in France the first 15 years of her life, she will be especially valuable in interpreting the unit to peasant France and France to the unit.

Dr. Taylor-Jones's work in Serbia has been often described. Besides her Wellesley degree she is an M. S. of Columbia University and a graduate of Johns Hopkins. She is an authority on her specialty, infant feeding, and is a practicing physician and medical inspector in the Washington (D. C.) schools. Grace Bissell was graduated in 1912 from St. Luke's Hospital, New York, and has also had experience in private nursing. In addition to her nursing experience as a graduate of the New York City Hospital in 1912, Sarah Burrowes brings to the unit former training in France as a Red Cross worker during 1916-17, when she spent the year at the American Ambulance Hospital at Neuilly. She has been visiting nurse and social worker in Montclair and is at present a member of the sanitary corps in Charlotte, N. C. Mabelle Phillips, 1900, was graduated from the New York School of Philanthropy in 1904 and later worked under the New York Charity Organization Society. Alice Walmesley, 1906, whom many will remember as the one time manager of the Wellesley Inn, has a varied experience to offer. She has managed a Y.M.C.A. restaurant in Manila, has been a resident worker at Dennison House, manager of Simmons College dormitories, and is at present social visitor in connection with the factory of the Dennison Manufacturing Co.

Harriet Root is expected to be "handy man" owing to her wide practical experience. She can drive and repair a car, paint buildings, and run a typewriter. After a course in agriculture at the Ohio State University she successfully managed a 120-acre farm. She has also done volunteer work with the Associated Charities of Ohio and with the juvenile court of Lorraine, Ohio.

Mary Whiting is a graduate of the department of home economics of Simmons College and has taught domestic science for nine years. Ruth Lindsay has been private secretary to the president of Milwaukee-Downer College, Milwaukee, Wis. She will take charge of the secretarial work for the unit.

It has been definitely decided that the work of the unit will be among the repatriates in camps established in central, southern, and western France, where daily some 600 refugees arrive from the evacuated districts or from captivity in Germany.

Ethel Sullivan, Wellesley 1905, now with the children's bureau of the Red Cross in Paris, gives a brief description of that work: "Most of our work is done with the repatriates—children who are so sick or so weakened by their captivity in Germany that the Fatherland has no use for them. They are being sent back in great convoys, in some places 1,000 a day, and although they are a burden, France welcomes them with open arms. They are fed, warmed, cleaned, and given homes, and if they are sick the Red Cross gives them the services of skilled doctors, nurses, and dentists."

Work of Smith College Unit.

The Smith College Unit, which went to France in 1917, has been taken over by the Red Cross. The following account is taken from a report of the unit, sent by the secretary-treasurer:

There are a number of societies in the devastated areas of northern France whose function is emergency relief. The Smith College Unit is not one of them. Our families for the most part are not the refugees, but those who clung to their homes during the German occupation, and returned to their

ruins after the German retreat. In other words, poorly as they may be housed, they all managed to save something. It goes without saying that this clientele, independent, shrewd, self-respecting, constitutes a different problem from the submerged tenth which is more likely to be the field of the social worker at home. The Smith Unit is new to its job. But it had a leader who had worked with the French Government before, and who had thought deeply on the course which the unit should pursue. It is a direct result of her plan that the South Unit have become peddlers, hucksters, and ragpickers in the villages of the Somme. Our traveling store, laden with tinware, pots, pans, clothing, and farm implements, is no less a joy to the countryside than to us. No sooner does it honk its way into a village than women and children besiege it. If there are soldiers, as there are in many of our villages, they come, too.

We have been asked to sell the clothes from off our backs, but we have drawn the line at that.

When after investigation we feel that a mother is too poor to outfit all her ragged children with clothes and sabots, we follow a system of credit and exchange. If the mother has the time and the knowledge, we give out to her sewing and knitting and pay a fixed price for the work. We have already between 30 and 40 women thus employed and already need an assistant in this department to extend the work.

Another service we are trying to render in reducing costs and fostering trade is the opening of a chain of grocery stores. In nearly every village there is some one who had a little *epicerie* before the war. They have neither the capital nor the courage to begin again. To them we sell staples, canned goods, tea, and coffee, below cost and usually on the installment plan. It is not without advice and counsel from the officials of the Government that we have launched our campaign. Their comments have been most interesting. Outwardly, at least, they approve of us heartily, saying that promiscuous giving would be the ruin of the peasants. From mayors and school-teachers we hear the same spontaneous advice: "Do not give, but sell." It has doubtless been easier for us to do this because the Belgian Relief Commission followed the same methods with our villages during the German occupation. Food was sold, but "very cheap."

Our children's work is the first to be undertaken in the devastated area. Picture to yourselves communities which have had no schools for three years, some of which still have none. There are no schoolhouses; Government barracks and dilapidated dwellings take their place. Naturally school furniture is lacking. Worst of all, the spirit of camaraderie and play has been stifled by the horrors of war. In almost no household is there a father; often the mother also has been taken, and always the older brothers and sisters are "avec les Boches."

Village Life—Bryn Mawr Service Corps.

Our medical staff of two doctors and three nurses is busy seven days and some nights every week. Malnutrition and lack of sanitation are responsible for most of the ills which they treat. A large part of their time is necessarily spent in follow-up and prophylactic work, which of course overlaps into social service.

There remains the friendly visiting in which humor and pathos are so strangely blended. One becomes accustomed, alas! to the poor hovels, and to the tale of medieval enslaving which Germany practiced here. But when a white-capped, trembling mother tells you of her daughter, just 17, so lovely, with curls so thick that when she went to Ham to market everyone turned to look at her, taken as slaves used to be taken in Africa—the scene lives before your eyes. She shows you the picture of *Charmante* at her first communion; of the neighbors of the village (a picture which she tore out of its frame on the night of her flight); of one son, a *prisonnier civil*; of another, a soldier who has died. Besides the pictures, she has saved some tiny cups which hang on the wall. She takes one down, dusts it, telling how she found them in the ruins on her return. "I am fortunate," she says. For those cups she would not take a fortune. They belonged to *Charmante*, of whom she has heard nothing since the night the soldiers dragged her away.

One wonders, in the midst of the common misery, how the bereaved mothers keep their reason, or care what happens next. But they have always the hope of the unannounced return of their loved ones. One of their requests which is

hardest to refuse is for extra beds and covers against that return. It must be, too, that a disaster so universal has a steadying effect. On a smaller scale, the life of the village, its work, its gossip, its petty unkindness, and its neighborliness continue as of old. That we may stimulate the normal living conditions of our 16 villages is the aim of the Smith College Unit in the Somme.

For a Bryn Mawr Relief Unit, the War Council at Bryn Mawr College has substituted a Bryn Mawr Service Corps. This corps consists of individual alumnae and former students of Bryn Mawr who are trained and willing to undertake war relief and reconstruction work abroad and whose expenses will be met from a special fund raised for this purpose. To support a service corps of 10 or 15 people, the college and alumnae associations are planning to raise \$30,000 to \$50,000 yearly. The advantages of the service corps over the unit are that it enables a college with a small group of alumnae to place anyone applying for service abroad in the position and country where there is the greatest need and for which she can do the best work, without waiting for definite funds to be raised. It is a more flexible form of organization. The Friends Service Committee has expressed its willingness to take any trained Bryn Mawr graduate whose expenses would be met and whose experience would make her useful in their reconstruction work. The American Red Cross will also send out under their auspices any Bryn Mawr woman whose services may be requested by cable from Europe. Connections will also be established with organizations such as the American Fund for French Wounded, the Y. M. C. A., and others which are sending over trained workers.

Close Cooperation between Colleges.

Many women's colleges, notably Vassar, are compiling lists of their students who are in war work abroad and at home, similar to the roll of names kept by men's colleges. All alumnae and undergraduates of any college who would seek information concerning the opportunities for social service in European fields or who might wish to cooperate with the alumnae or undergraduates of other colleges for carrying out any specific work in social service or reconstruction should correspond with Miss Katharine Hardwick, 433 Christian Street, Philadelphia. She is field secretary of the Intercollegiate Community Service Association. A part of the association is the Committee on European Social Reconstruction Service, whose plan is as follows:

1. This committee shall be organized by the Intercollegiate Community Service Association, and shall be composed of representatives of various colleges. Upon it shall be invited to serve, also, representatives of the Committee on European War Service established by colleges which are actually supporting social workers in the field.

2. The object of this committee shall be: To secure information with reference to the need for trained social workers in the devastated areas of France, Italy, Russia, and other countries; to secure information with regard to the college women available for war service in devastated areas; to collect, organize, and make available the experience of college women serving in the devastated areas; to collect, organize, and make available the experience of committees maintaining college women in the devastated areas of Europe; to aid college graduates to plan for and carry out the organization of reconstruction units in Europe or the maintenance of trained social workers in Europe; to aid college groups which are not able to bear the entire expense of maintaining groups of workers or single workers in Europe; to cooperate in the maintenance of such units or individual workers in European areas.

Plan for cooperation between the above committee and the Association of Collegiate Alumnae War Committee:

1. It was agreed that the War Service Committee of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae should take the responsibility of investigating the desirability of college European reconstruction units and of advising the individual members of the association and the colleges with regard to such service.

2. Since the Association of Collegiate Alumnae is not in a position to make the necessary detailed investigations, it cordially approves the plan of the Intercollegiate Community Service Association to take over the task of investigation and advice as to ways and means of organizing and sending such units, and as to all conditions in foreign countries where such units are to work.

3. The same procedure as is followed in the case of college units shall be followed in the case of individual social workers in foreign countries.

4. The Association of Collegiate Alumnae War Service Committee and the Intercollegiate Community Service Association Committee on European Reconstruction shall unite in a joint recommendation of college graduates as social workers for foreign service, and no recommendations of social workers through the Association of Collegiate Alumnae shall be final without having been passed upon by the Intercollegiate Community Service Association.

5. All information secured by either association regarding the experiences of units or individuals in this country or in foreign countries shall be at the disposal of the other organizations.

6. It shall be understood that each association shall be at liberty to publish, through its own publications, information secured by the other association, due credit being given.

Approval of sending abroad properly organized relief units of college women is expressed in a cablegram received in the early part of April by the American Red Cross from the French Red Cross commissioner. Maj. Perkins states that, providing these units are organized with good material, they will be very acceptable in France. Joseph R. Hamlen, acting vice chairman of the Red Cross, announces the following official requirements for such units:

Following the custom of previously organized units, they should consist of a personnel of not more than 10 women, consisting of a woman of mature age and judgment as a business head, a trained nurse or two, a dietitian, a doctor, a secretary, and several social and agricultural workers. The doctors, nurses, and social workers should have a special knowledge of civil administration. Personal qualifications are also especially desirable, such as tact, force, adaptability, and resourcefulness. Nervous and sensitive persons are not desirable, in view of the conditions now obtaining in France, no matter how well they may be otherwise qualified. Every unit should include at least several persons with a speaking knowledge of French, and all other members should immediately begin the serious study of that language.

The work available at the present time will be to aid social and civil officials in central, southern, and western France to provide for the repatriates who are arriving daily, and to assist them in housing, medical care, clothing, fuel, food, and employment.

A regularly enrolled Red Cross nurse should be included in each unit and application should be made to the American Red Cross nursing bureau in Washington for the purpose of designating such a nurse. The same procedure should be followed in the case of the selection of a doctor, and our medical bureau will be glad to cooperate in this respect.

A minimum fund of \$30,000 should be raised by each institution for the upkeep of their unit for a year's service in France, and if this period is extended, additional funds should be made available. This money is necessary to not only pay for transportation and personal equipment, but for the general upkeep of the unit, and for the purchase of such ordinary supplies as are necessary for this purpose. In view of the fact that these units are to be under the supervision of the American Red Cross it will be necessary in each case for their members to meet the requirements of our bureau of personnel.

Addresses which have been requested from the Division of Woman's War Work of the Committee on Public Information are the following:

Collegiate Alumnae Bureaus of Occupation.

- Women's Educational and Industrial Union, 264 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.
 Florence Jackson, director.
- Bureau of Occupations for Trained Women, 302 South Thirteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Theodora S. Butcher, director.
- Chicago Collegiate Bureau of Occupations, Stevens Building, Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill. Helen M. Bennett, director.
- Collegiate Bureau of Occupations, 409 Chamber of Commerce Building, Denver, Colo. Theodosia E. Raines, director.
- Collegiate Bureau of Occupations, 209 Congress Building, Detroit, Mich. Mrs. Helen C. Monroe, director.
- Collegiate Vocational Bureau of Pittsburgh, fifth floor, Bessemer Building, Pittsburgh, Pa. Esther M. Smith, director.
- Intercollegiate Bureau of Occupations, 19 West Forty-fourth Street, New York City, N. Y. Emilie J. Hutchinson, director.
- Woman's Occupational Bureau, 827 Andrus Building, Minneapolis, Minn. Margaret Hutton Abels, director.
- Collegiate Alumnae Bureau of Occupations, 201 Kansas City Life Building, Kansas City, Mo. Mrs. William E. Cramer, director.
- Virginia Bureau of Vocations, 6-8 North Sixth Street, Richmond, Va. O. L. Hatcher, director.
- Woman's Collegiate Section, Federal Employment Service, 1410 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C.

Civil Service Commission Headquarters.

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| Alabama | Civil Service District Headquarters, Atlanta, Ga. |
| Arizona | Civil Service District Headquarters, San Francisco, Cal. |
| Arkansas | Civil Service District Headquarters, St. Louis, Mo. |
| California | Civil Service District Headquarters, San Francisco, Cal. |
| Colorado | Civil Service District Headquarters, San Francisco, Cal. |
| Connecticut | Civil Service District Headquarters, Boston, Mass. |
| Delaware | Civil Service District Headquarters, Philadelphia, Pa. |
| District of Columbia | Civil Service District Headquarters, Washington, D. C. |
| Florida | Civil Service District Headquarters, Atlanta, Ga. |
| Georgia | Civil Service District Headquarters, Atlanta, Ga. |
| Idaho | Civil Service District Headquarters, Seattle, Wash. |
| Illinois | Civil Service District Headquarters, Chicago, Ill. |
| Indiana | Civil Service District Headquarters, Cincinnati, Ohio. |
| Iowa | Civil Service District Headquarters, St. Paul, Minn. |
| Kansas | Civil Service District Headquarters, St. Louis, Mo. |
| Kentucky | Civil Service District Headquarters, Cincinnati, Ohio. |
| Louisiana | Civil Service District Headquarters, New Orleans, La. |
| Maine | |
| Maryland | |
| Massachusetts | Civil Service District Headquarters, Boston, Mass. |
| Michigan | Civil Service District Headquarters, Chicago, Ill. |
| Minnesota | Civil Service District Headquarters, St. Paul, Minn. |
| Mississippi | Civil Service District Headquarters, Atlanta, Ga. |
| Missouri | Civil Service District Headquarters, St. Louis, Mo. |
| Montana | Civil Service District Headquarters, Seattle, Wash. |
| Nebraska | Civil Service District Headquarters, St. Paul, Minn. |
| Nevada | Civil Service District Headquarters, San Francisco, Cal. |
| New Hampshire | Civil Service District Headquarters, Boston, Mass. |
| New Jersey | Civil Service District Headquarters, Philadelphia, Pa. |
| New Mexico | Civil Service District Headquarters, San Francisco, Cal. |
| New York | Civil Service District Headquarters, New York, N. Y. |
| North Carolina | Civil Service District Headquarters, Washington, D. C. |
| North Dakota | Civil Service District Headquarters, St. Paul, Minn. |
| Ohio | Civil Service District Headquarters, Cincinnati, Ohio. |
| Oklahoma | Civil Service District Headquarters, St. Louis, Mo. |
| Oregon | Civil Service District Headquarters, Seattle, Wash. |
| Pennsylvania | Civil Service District Headquarters, Philadelphia, Pa. |
| Rhode Island | Civil Service District Headquarters, Boston, Mass. |
| South Carolina | Civil Service District Headquarters, Atlanta, Ga. |
| South Dakota | Civil Service District Headquarters, St. Paul, Minn. |
| Tennessee | Civil Service District Headquarters, Atlanta, Ga. |

Texas.....	Civil Service District Headquarters, New Orleans, La.
Utah.....	Civil Service District Headquarters, San Francisco, Cal.
Vermont.....	Civil Service District Headquarters, Boston, Mass.
Virginia.....	Civil Service District Headquarters, Washington, D. C.
Washington.....	Civil Service District Headquarters, Seattle, Wash.
West Virginia.....	Civil Service District Headquarters, Washington, D. C.
Wisconsin.....	Civil Service District Headquarters, Chicago, Ill.
Wyoming.....	Civil Service District Headquarters, Seattle, Wash.

Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense.

Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, chairman.

Mrs. Philip N. Moore, St. Louis.

President of the National Council of Women.

Mrs. Josiah E. Cowles, California.

President of the General Federation of Women's Clubs.

Miss Maude Wetmore, Rhode Island.

Chairman of the National League for Woman's Service.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, New York.

President of the National American Woman Suffrage Association.

Mrs. Antoinette Funk, Illinois.

Chicago lawyer, member of Woman's Democratic League for Wilson.

Mrs. Stanley McCormick, Boston, Mass.

Second vice-president National American Woman's Suffrage Association.

Mrs. Joseph R. Lamar, Atlanta, Ga.

President of the National Society of Colonial Dames.

Miss Ida Tarbell, New York.

Publicist and writer.

Miss Agnes Nestor, Chicago, Ill.

Vice president International Glove Workers' Union.

State Chairmen of the Women's Committee of the Council of National Defense.

State.	Chairman.	Address.
Alabama.....	Mrs. James F. Hooper.....	Selma.
Arizona.....	Mrs. Eugene Brady O'Neill.....	701 North Central Avenue, Phoenix.
Arkansas.....	Mrs. Frauenthal.....	Conway.
California.....	Mrs. Herbert A. Cable.....	719 South Hill Street, Los Angeles.
Colorado.....	Mrs. W. H. Kistler.....	Room 230, statehouse, Denver.
Connecticut.....	Miss Caroline Runtz-Rees.....	State capitol, Hartford.
Delaware.....	Mrs. Charles R. Miller.....	Wilmington.
District of Columbia.....	Mrs. Archibald Hopkins.....	509 Wilkins Building, Washington, D. C.
Florida.....	Mrs. William Hocker.....	Ocala.
Idaho.....	Mrs. Samuel N. Hays.....	612 Franklin Street, Boise.
Georgia.....	Mrs. Samuel M. Inman.....	522 Peachtree Street, Atlanta.
Illinois.....	Mrs. Joseph T. Bowen.....	120 West Adams Street, Chicago.
Indiana.....	Mrs. Charles A. Carlisle.....	83 Statehouse, Indianapolis.
Iowa.....	Mrs. Francis E. Whitley.....	Webster City.
Kansas.....	Mrs. David W. Mulvane.....	Topeka.
Kentucky.....	Mrs. Helm Bruce.....	1411 Third Avenue, Louisville.
Louisiana.....	Mrs. Arthur Browne Hammond, jr.....	Howard annex, city hall, New Orleans.
Maine.....	Mrs. Frederick H. Abbott.....	Saco.
Maryland.....	Mrs. Edward Shoemaker.....	518 North Charles Street, Baltimore.
Massachusetts.....	Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer.....	Statehouse, Boston.
Michigan.....	Mrs. Caroline Bartlett Crane.....	Kalamazoo.
Minnesota.....	Mrs. Thomas G. Winter.....	2617 Dean Boulevard, Minneapolis.
Mississippi.....	Mrs. Edward McGehee.....	Como.
Missouri.....	Mrs. B. F. Bush.....	Railway Exchange Building, St. Louis.
Montana.....	Mrs. Tyler B. Thompson.....	Missoula.
Nebraska.....	Miss Sarka B. Hrbkova.....	308 Fraternity Building, Lincoln, Nebr.
Nevada.....	Mrs. Pearis Buckner Ellis.....	Carson City.
New Hampshire.....	Mrs. Mary I. Wood.....	Post Office Drawer 88, Portsmouth.
New Jersey.....	Mrs. Charles W. Stockton.....	165 Market Street, Newark.
New Mexico.....	Miss Jessie Massie.....	Santa Fe.
New York.....	Mrs. Wm. Grant Brown.....	Hotel Astor, 2350 Broadway, New York.
North Carolina.....	Mrs. Eugene Reilly.....	Charlotte.
North Dakota.....	Mrs. Fred L. Conklin.....	333 Federal Building, Bismarck.
Ohio.....	Miss Belle Sherwin (acting State chairman).....	Statehouse, Columbus.
Oklahoma.....	Mrs. Eugene B. Lawson.....	518 East Osage Street, Nowata.
Oregon.....	Mrs. Charles H. Castner.....	Hood River.
Pennsylvania.....	Mrs. J. Willis Martin.....	1607 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Rhode Island.....	Mrs. Rush Sturges.....	Statehouse annex, Providence.

State Chairmen of the Women's Committee of the Council of National Defense—Continued.

State.	Chairman.	Address.
South Carolina.....	Mrs. F. Louise Mayes.....	Greenville.
South Dakota.....	Dr. Helen S. Peabody.....	Sioux Falls.
Tennessee.....	Mrs. George W. Denney.....	Knoxville.
Texas.....	Mrs. Fred Fleming.....	1934 North Carroll Avenue, Dallas.
Utah.....	Mrs. W. N. Williams.....	Bishop Building, Salt Lake City.
Vermont.....	Mrs. John E. Weeks.....	93 Maple Street, Middlebury.
Virginia.....	Mrs. B. B. Munford.....	503 East Grace Street, Richmond.
Washington.....	Mrs. J. S. McKee.....	Hoquiam.
West Virginia.....	Mrs. Joseph G. Cochran.....	1016 Market Street, Parkersburg.
Wisconsin.....	Mrs. Henry H. Morgan.....	Statehouse, Madison.
Wyoming.....	Mrs. R. A. Morton.....	Cheyenne.
Alaska.....	Mrs. Thomas J. Donohoe.....	Valdez.
Honolulu.....	Mrs. John M. Dowsett.....	Box 553.
Porto Rico.....	Mrs. Peter J. Hamilton.....	United States District Court, San Juan.

OPPORTUNITIES IN WAR WORK FOR WOMEN.

(At present the ruling of the War Department states that *relatives of men in the United States Service can not obtain passports*. For information concerning passports apply to Bureau of Citizenship, 1423 New York Avenue, Washington, D. C.)

NOTE.—The following list is suggestive of opportunities for trained women in war work. Emphasis has been laid upon government work, and relief work under large organizations. No attempt has been made to list opportunities in commercial lines, nor to make a survey of work that is primarily local and volunteer. New openings are developing rapidly.

AVIATION.—The Government is not accepting women in aviation.

AMERICANIZATION.—Usually volunteer work, except for experienced workers.

Many are needed for canvassing and making surveys; teachers of English and civics to foreigners; speakers before foreign audiences, etc. Refer to local branches of organizations doing Americanization work, or State Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense, or Dr. H. H. Wheaton, United States Bureau of Education, Washington, D. C.

CANTEEN.—*In United States.*—Volunteer work in railroad stations and clubs for soldiers and sailors; under the American Red Cross, National League for Woman's Service, and other organizations.

Abroad.—Under Young Men's Christian Association and Red Cross. For Y. M. C. A. candidates must be between the ages of 30 and 45. Under no circumstances will anyone under 26 years of age be considered. No salaries are paid. For particulars, write to the War Work Council of the Y. M. C. A., 124 East Twenty-sixth Street, New York City, N. Y.

For Red Cross canteen work, applicants must be between 28 and 40 years of age, and must speak French well. Services are volunteer, and it is desired that expenses be paid. A contract for minimum term of six months' service must be signed. Applications should be made to the Personnel Bureau of the Red Cross, Fourth Avenue and Eighteenth Street, New York, N. Y.

CHAUFFEURS.—*In United States.*—Volunteer work with local branches of organizations conducting war relief work.

Abroad.—Refer to American Red Cross Motor Corps, or other organizations doing relief work abroad. Work is volunteer; all expenses must be paid, and usually cars must be donated by workers.

CLERKS.—Refer to United States Civil Service Commission: Stenographers, typists, index and catalogue clerks, clerks qualified in business administration, schedule clerks, statistical clerks, draftsmen, junior accountants, munition plant clerks, statistical machine operators, map colorists, law clerks, multigraph operators, accountants, clerks qualified in modern languages, calculating machine operators, computers, editing and abstracting clerks, bookmaking and proof reading, finger print classifiers. Salaries range from \$750 to \$1,800 a year.

DIETITIANS.—*In United States.*—Refer to local branch of Food Administration, or local hospitals.

Abroad.—Refer to American Red Cross, Personnel Bureau, Fourth Avenue and Eighteenth Street, New York, N. Y., or Mrs. Gertrude Atherton, president Le Bien Etre du Blesse, 360 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y., (Volunteer.)

ENTERTAINERS.—Volunteer work with local organizations providing entertainment in cantonments. Refer to local Woman's Committee, Council of National Defense.

FACTORY AND OTHER INDUSTRIAL WORKERS.—Refer to U. S. Department of Labor, Women's Division, or Civil Service Commission.

FARMERS.—Refer to Woman's Land Army, 32 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.; United States Department of Agriculture; State Food Administration; Director of Extension Work, State College of Agriculture; Statehome Demonstration agent, State College of Agriculture. Specialists in Agricultural Economics, refer to United States Civil Service.

Farm work abroad.—Refer to Americanization Committee on Devastated France, 16 East Thirty-ninth street, New York, N. Y. Requirements: Knowledge of French and experience in farm work.

LIBRARIANS.—Application for position of librarian in cantonment hospital libraries are received by Miss Caroline Webster, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C. Applications from others than trained workers are being considered.

For work in cantonment libraries refer to American Library Association, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C. For indexing and cataloguing in government offices refer to Civil Service Commission.

MATRONS.—Refer to Young Woman's Christian Association, 600 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y. Work: Matrons in hostess houses.

Or—

Committee on Protective Work for Girls, Commission on Training Camps Activities, Nineteenth and G Streets, Washington, D. C. Work: Matron in detention homes in communities near military camps.

NURSES.—Army Nurse Corps. *Requirements.*—Graduation from recognized hospital; age, 21 to 45 years. Applications should be made to Miss Dora Thompson, Army Nurse Corps, War Department, Washington, D. C.

Red Cross Department of Nursing.—Requirements for work abroad in military hospitals: Graduate of school for nurses; in States where registration is provided for by law an applicant, to be eligible for enrollment, must be registered. She must be between 23 and 40 years of age. Nurses desiring to enroll for service should apply to secretary of nearest local committee for application blanks, or to Miss Jane A. Delano, Director, Department of Nursing, Red Cross Headquarters, Washington, D. C.

Red Cross Nurses' Aides.—Volunteer work in canteen and children's bureau abroad; sometimes expenses are paid, sometimes the applicants provide expenses. Requirements: Between 25 and 35 years of age; preliminary course in elementary hygiene and home care of the sick, and preparation of not less than 72 hours in a hospital approved by Red Cross. *Very small number has been sent.* Applications should be made to Department of Nursing, Red Cross Headquarters, Washington, D. C.

PHYSICIANS.—Refer to: American Woman's Hospital, 637 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.

PUBLICITY EXPERTS.—Positions as publicity directors of war organizations are largely volunteer. Refer to local branches of such organizations. Note.—The woman editor of the woman's page of a large New York newspaper has been making up statistics from a questionnaire sent out to a large number of newspaper women. She states as a result of this questionnaire and of inquiries made to editors that newspaper work for women has been decreased since the beginning of the war, despite the number of newspaper men in active war service. War news has cut the space available for local news to such an extent that fewer reporters, and those of a type who can cover every sort of story at any hour, are being placed. On most newspapers this means that men are employed in preference to women.

Abroad.—Few newspapers and magazines are sending women abroad. Those who go are working as free lances.

RECONSTRUCTION AIDES.—Refer to: Miss Marguerite Sanderson, supervisor Reconstruction Aides, Surgeon General's Office, War Department, Washington, D. C. Work: Special massage, orthopedic care of wounded soldiers. Requirements: Graduation from School of Physical Training, and special course in reconstruction. Paid.

REGISTRARS.—Schools Section of Signal Corps. Work: Office management and keeper of school records. Apply to Civil Service Commission.

SCIENTISTS.—Refer to: Civil Service Commission for work under Government. Work: Assistant in fermentation mycology, bacteriologists, assistant in forest pathology, laboratory aid in agriculture, physical laboratorian, plant pathologist, preparator in nematology, laboratory cooking studies, assistant physicist, sanitary bacteriologist, specialist in food research, geologic aid, etc. or General Medical Board of the Council of National Defense.

Bacteriologists for work in cantonment laboratories.—Requirements: Good practical knowledge of clinical pathology and diagnostic bacteriology. Application should be made at office of Surgeon General, Washington, D. C.

SECRET SERVICE.—The Department of Justice has on very few occasions appointed women to its investigative forces, in special cases. About 15,000 applications are on file, among which are those of about 200 women.

SECRETARIES—Industrial.—Young Woman's Christian Association, 600 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y. Requirements: Knowledge of industrial conditions and personality to which girls will quickly respond. Paid.

Welfare executive.—Apply to Civil Service Commission.

SOCIAL WELFARE WORK—In United States.—Refer to: American Red Cross, local branch, Department of Civilian Relief. Work: Assisting families of soldiers. Many volunteers needed. A few paid positions for experienced workers.

Or—

Committee on protective work for girls.—Commission on Training Camp Activities, Nineteenth and G Streets, Washington, D. C. Work: Paid positions as field agents, probation officers, supervisors of dance halls, etc. Requirements: Previous training in social work. Volunteers also needed.

Or—

Woman's Division, Industrial Service Section, War Department, 1334 F Street, Washington, D. C. Work: Welfare supervisors of women workers in munition plants. Paid.

Or—

Local Y. M. C. A. Community work in camp cities.

Or—

Local Y. W. C. A. Headquarters, 600 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y. Work: Directors of girls' clubs, and in hostess houses in camp communities. Both paid and volunteer.

Or—

Local branch of Woman's Committee, Council of National Defense. Work: Volunteer work with children, as "Home Health Volunteers."

Abroad.—Refer to: Y. W. C. A. Applicants must be 30 years of age or over, and have a speaking knowledge of French, must have had definite connection and experience with Y. W. C. A. Work: Cafeteria directors, recreation leaders, and secretaries whose experience has been with student and professional women here, to work with American women and girls who have gone over, and with French women and girls in munition centers. For particulars apply to War Council, Y. W. C. A., 600 Lexington Avenue, New York City, N. Y.

Or—

American Red Cross.—Candidates must be between 30 and 50 years of age, and must have had training in social service or its equivalent in experience. Must speak French well. Expenses and small salary paid, or volunteer. Contract for one year's service wherever assigned, must be signed.

Or—

American Society of Friends.—Applicants must be willing to sign for one year, work without salary, and probably pay own expenses. Qualifications: Speaking knowledge of French, training in social work, nursing, or experience in care of children. Apply for information to Vincent P. Nicholson, Assistant Secretary, American Friends' Service Committee, 20 South Twelfth Street, Philadelphia, Pa., or Miss Anna L. Curtis, 21 East Fifteenth Street, New York, N. Y.

Or—

Committee for the care of French mothers.—Work: Social work with French families. Requirements: Good education, ability to pay expenses, some knowledge of French, 4-10 months of preparation. Apply to Committee for Care of French Mothers, 505 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

SPEAKERS.—Usually volunteer. Work: Speaking on war topics, for Liberty Loan campaigns, etc. Apply to State Woman's Committee, Council of National Defense, or Speaker's Division, local Association of Collegiate Alumnae.

STENOGRAPHERS.—*In United States.*—See yeomen. For work in Government offices, apply to Civil Service Commission.

Abroad.

American Red Cross.—Must be between 28 and 40 years of age, experienced, and willing to sign one year's contract. Small salary. Apply to Personnel Bureau of Red Cross, Fourth Avenue and Eighteenth Street, New York, N. Y.

TEACHERS.—Work: Patriotic educational work in their own schools. Refer to United States Bureau of Education, Washington, D. C., or Division on Civic and Educational Cooperation, Committee on Public Information, Washington, D. C., or Committee on Educational Propaganda, Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense, Washington, D. C.

TEACHERS OF HOME ECONOMICS.—Refer to: Dr. Charles S. Langworthy, Home Economics Director of the U. S.

Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., or

Food Administration, Washington, D. C.;

United States Civil Service Commission;

Y. W. C. A., 500 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y. Work: Cafeteria management. Age, 30 to 50.

TEACHERS OF PHYSICAL TRAINING. See *Reconstruction aides*.

TELEGRAPH OPERATORS.—In United States. Refer to U. S. Civil Service Commission. (Western Union and Postal Telegraph Companies provide training schools for recruits. For information refer to respective companies.)

Abroad.

Refer to: Chief Signal Office, 1327 F Street NW., Washington, D. C. Requirements: 25 years of age or over. Must be able to speak French *fluently*. Need not be experienced in telephone work when they apply. Must sign for period of war.

TELEGRAPH OPERATORS, WIRELESS.—Refer to: Women's Radio Corps, U. S. A., Amsterdam Avenue and Seventy-fourth Street, New York. The Government is not accepting women wireless operators at present.

TRANSLATORS.—Limited number needed. Refer to: War Trade Board, Washington, D. C.; War College, Washington, D. C.; Postal Censorship, 641 Washington Street, New York City, N. Y. Requirements: Expert knowledge of modern languages.

For positions as clerks qualified in modern languages, refer to: Civil Service Commission.

YEOMEN.—Refer to local Naval Reserve and Enrollment Office. Work: Expert stenography.





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